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Cincinnati, February 19—

Debate on the Direct Tax.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

Mr. CLAY (Speaker) said, the course had been pursued, ever since he had had the honor of a seat on this floor, to select some subject during the early part of the session, on which, by a general understanding gentlemen were allowed to indulge themselves in remarks on the existing state of public affairs. The practice was a very good one, he said, and there could be no occasion more proper than that of a proposition to lay a Direct Tax.

Those who have for fifteen years past administered the affairs of this government, have conducted this nation to an honorable point of elevation, at which they may justly pause, challenge a retrospect, and invite attention to the bright field of prosperity which lies before us.

The great objects of the committee of finance, in the report under consideration, are, in the first place, to provide for the payment of the public debts, and in the second, to provide for the support of the government, and the payment of such expenses as should be authorized by Congress. The greater part of the debt Mr. C. admitted had grown out of the late war; yet a considerable portion of it consisted of that contracted in the former war for independence, and a portion of it perhaps of that which arose out of the wars with Tripoli and Algiers. Gentlemen had on this occasion therefore, fairly a right to examine into the course of administration heretofore, to demonstrate the impolicy of those wars, and the injudiciousness of the public expenditures generally. In the cursory view which he should take of the subject, he must be allowed to say he should pay no particular attention to what had passed before in debate. An honorable colleague (Mr. Hardin) who spoke the other day, like another gentleman who preceded him in debate, had taken occasion to refer to his (Mr. C.'s) late absence on public business; but Mr. C. said, he trusted among the fruits of that absence was a greater respect for the institutions which distinguish this happy country, a greater confidence in them, and an increased disposition to cling to them. Yes, sir, said Mr. C. I was in the neighborhood of the battle of Waterloo, and some lessons I did derive from it; but they were lessons which satisfied me that national independence was only to be maintained by national resistance against foreign encroachments; by cherishing the interest of the people, and giving to the whole physical power of the country an interest in the preservation of the nation. I have been taught that lesson; that we should never lose sight of the possibility, that a combination of despots of men unfriendly to liberty, propagating what in their opinion constitutes the principle of legitimacy, might reach our happy land, and subject us to that tyranny and degradation which seems to be one of their objects in another country. The result of my reflections is, the determination to aid with my vote in providing my country with all the means to protect its liberties, and guard them even from serious menace. Motives of delicacy, which the committee would be able to understand and appreciate, prevented him from noticing some of his colleague's (Mr. Hardin's) remarks; but he would take the occasion to give him one admonition, that when he next favored the house with an exhibition of his talent for wit—with a display of those elegant implements, for his possession of which, the gentleman from Virginia had so handsomely complimented him, that he would recollect that it is bought, and not borrowed wit, which the adage recommends as best. With regard to the late war with Great Britain, history, in deciding upon the justice and policy of that war, will determine the question according to the state of things which existed when that war was declared. I gave a vote for the declaration of war, said Mr. C.—I exerted all the little influence and talents I could command to make the war. The war was made; it is terminated; and I declare, with perfect sincerity, if it had been permitted me, to lift the veil of futurity, and to have foreseen the precise series of events which has occurred, my vote would have been unchanged. The policy of the war, as it regarded our state of preparation, must be determined with reference to the state of things at the time that war was declared. Mr. C. said, he need not take up the time of the house in demonstrating that we had cause sufficient for war. We had been insulted, and outraged, and spoiled upon by almost all Europe, by Great Britain, by France, Spain, Denmark, Naples, and to cap the climax, by the little contemptible power of Algiers. We had submitted too long and too much. We had become the scorn of foreign powers. And the contempt of our own citizens. The question of the policy of declaring war at the particular time when it was commenced, is best determined, Mr. C. remarked, by applying to the enemy himself; and what said he? that of all the circumstances attending its declaration, none was so aggravating, as that we should have selected the moment which of all others was most inconvenient to him; when he was struggling for self-existence in a last effort against the gigantic power of France. The question of the state of preparation for war at any time is a relative question—relative to our own means, the condition of the other power, and the state of the world at the time of declaring it. We could not expect, for instance, that a war against Algiers would require the same means or extent of preparation

as a war against Great Britain; and, if it was to be waged against one of the primary powers of Europe, at peace with all the rest of the world, and therefore all her force at command, it could not be commenced with so little preparation as if her whole force was employed in another quarter. It is not necessary again to repeat, said Mr. C. the stale, ridiculous, false story of French influence, originating in Great Britain and echoed here. I now contend, as I have always done, that we had a right to take advantage of the condition of the world at the time war was declared. If Great Britain were engaged in war, we had a right to act on the knowledge of the fact, that her means of annoyance as to us, were diminished; and we had a right to obtain all the collateral aid we could from the operations of other powers against her, without entering into those connections which are forbidden by the genius of our government. But, Mr. C. said, it was rather like disturbing the ashes of the dead now to discuss the questions of the justice or expediency of the war. They were questions long since settled, and on which the public opinion was decisively made up in favor of the administration.

He proceeded to examine the conditions of the peace and the fruits of the war; questions of more recent date, and more immediately applicable to the present discussion. The terms of the peace, Mr. C. said, must be determined by the same rule that was applicable to the declaration of war—that rule which was furnished by the state of the world at the time the peace was made; and, even if it were true that all the sanguine expectations which might have been formed at the time of the declaration of war were not realized by the terms of the subsequent peace, it did not follow that the war was improperly declared, or the peace dishonorable, unless the condition of the parties in relation to other powers remained substantially the same throughout the struggle, and at the time of the termination of the war, as they were at the commencement of it. At the termination of the war, France was annihilated, blotted out of the map of Europe; the vast power wielded by Bonaparte existed no longer. Let it be admitted that statesmen, in laying their course, are to look at probable events, that their conduct is to be examined with reference to the course of events which in all human probability might have been anticipated—and is there a man in this house, in existence, who can say, that on the 18th day of June, 1812, when the war was declared, it would have been anticipated that Great Britain would, by the circumstance of a general peace, resulting from the overthrow of a power whose basements were supposed to be deeper laid, more ramified and more extended than those of any power ever before placed in the attitude in which she stood in December, 1814? Would any one say that this government could have anticipated such a state of things, and ought to have been governed in its conduct accordingly? Great Britain, Russia, Germany did not expect—not a power in all Europe believed, as late even as January 1814, that, in the ensuing March, Bonaparte would abdicate and the restoration of the Bourbons would follow. What was the actual condition of Europe when peace was concluded? A perfect tranquility reigned throughout; for, as late as the first of March, the idea of Napoleon reappearing in France, was as little entertained, as that of a man's coming from the moon to take upon himself the government of the country. In December 1814, a profound and apparently permanent peace existed: Great Britain was left to dispose of the vast force, the accumulation of twenty-five years, the work of an immense system of finance and protracted war—she was at liberty to employ that undivided force against this country. Under such circumstances it did not follow Mr. C. said, according to the rules laid down, either that the war ought not to have been made, or that peace on such terms ought not to have been concluded.

What then, Mr. C. asked, were the terms of the peace? The regular opposition in this country—the gentlemen on the other side of the house, had not come out to challenge an investigation of the terms of the peace, altho' they had several times given a side-sweep at the treaty on occasions with which it had no necessary connection. It had been sometimes said that we had gained nothing by the war, that the fisheries were lost, &c. &c. How, he asked, did this question of the fisheries really stand? By the first part of the third article of the treaty of 1783, the right was recognized in the people of the United States, to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time to fish. This right was a necessary incident to our sovereignty, although it is denied to some of the powers of Europe. It was not contested at Ghent; it has never been drawn in question by Great Britain. But by the same third article, it was further stipulated, that the inhabitants of the United States shall have "liberty to take fish of every kind in such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island,) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry & cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground." The British commissioners, assuming that these liberties had expired by the war between the two countries, at an early period of the negotiation, declared that they would not be revived without an equivalent. Whether the treaty of 1783 does not form an exception to the general rule, according to which treaties are vacated by a war breaking out between the parties, is a question on which he did not mean to express an opinion. The first article of that treaty, by which the king of Great Britain acknowledges the sovereignty of the United States, certainly was not abrogated by the war; that all the other parts of the same instrument, which define the limits, privileges and liberties attaching to that sovereignty were equally unaffected by the war, might be contended for with at least much plausibility. If we determined to offer them the equivalent required, the question was, what should it be? When the British commissioners demanded,

in their project, a renewal to Great Britain of the right to the navigation of the Mississippi, secured by the treaty of 1783, a bare majority of the American commissioners offered to renew it, upon the condition that the liberties in question were renewed to us. He was not one of that majority. He would not trouble the committee with his reasons for being opposed to the offer. A majority of his colleagues, actuated by the best motives, made however the offer, and it was refused by the British commissioners.

If the British interpretation of the treaty of 1783 be correct, we have lost the liberties in question. What the value of them really is, he had not been able to meet with any two gentlemen who agreed. The great value of the whole mass of our fishery interests, as connected with our navigation and trade, was sufficiently demonstrated by the tonnage employed; but what was the relative importance of these liberties, there was great contrariety of statements. They were liberties to be exercised within a foreign jurisdiction, and some of them were liable to be destroyed by the contingency of settlement. He did not believe that much importance attached to those liberties. And supposing them to be lost, we are perhaps, sufficiently indemnified by the redemption of the British mortgage upon the navigation of the Mississippi. This great stream, on that supposition is placed where it ought to be, in the same independent condition with the Hudson or any other river in the United States.

If on the contrary, the opposite construction of the treaty of 1783 be the true one, these liberties remain to us, and the right to the navigation of the Mississippi, as secured to Great Britain by that instrument, continues with her.

But, Mr. C. said he was surprised to hear a gentleman from the western country (Mr. Hardin) exclaim that we had gained nothing by the war. Great Britain acquired, by the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay, the right to trade with the Indians within our territories. It was a right upon which she placed great value, and from the pursuit of which she did not desist without great reluctance. It had been exercised by her agents in a manner to excite the greatest sensibility in the western country. This right was clearly lost by the war; for whatever may be the true opinion as to the stipulations of that of 1794 no longer exist.

It had been said, that the great object, in the continuation of the war, had been to secure our mariners against impressment, and that peace was made without accomplishing it. With regard to the opposition, he presumed, that they would not urge any such argument. For if their opinion was to be inferred (though he hoped in this case it was not) from that of an influential and distinguished member of the opposition, we had reason to believe that they did not think the British doctrines wrong on this subject. He alluded to a letter said to be written by a gentleman of great consideration, residing in an adjoining state, to a member of this house, in which the writer states that he conceives the British claim to be right, and expresses his hope that the President, however he may kick at it, would be compelled to swallow the bitter pill. If the peace had really given up the American doctrine, it would have been, according to that opinion, merely yielding to the force of the British right. In that view of the subject the error of the administration would have been in contending for too much in behalf of this country; for he presumed there was no doubt that, whether right or wrong, it would be an important principle gained to secure our seamen against British impressment. And he trusted in God that all future administrations would rather err on the side of contending for too much than too little for America.

But, Mr. C. was willing to admit that the conduct of the administration ought to be tried by their own opinions, and not those of the opposition. One of the greatest causes of the war, and of its continuance, was the practice of impressment exercised by Great Britain; and if this claim has been admitted, by necessary implication or express stipulation, the administration has abandoned the rights of our seamen. It was with utter astonishment, that he heard that it had been contended in this country, that because our right of exemption from the practice had not been expressly secured in the treaty, it was therefore given up! It was impossible that such an argument could be advanced on the floor—No member who regarded his reputation would, dared, advance such an argument here.

Had the war terminated, the practice continuing, he admitted that such might be a fair inference; and on some former occasion he had laid down the principle, which he thought correct, that if the United States did then make peace with Great Britain, the war in Europe continuing, and therefore she continuing the exercise of the practice, without any stipulation to secure us against its effects, the plain inference would be, that we had surrendered the right. But what was the fact? At the time of the conclusion of the treaty of peace, Great Britain had ceased the practice of impressment; she was not only at peace with all the powers of Europe, but there was every prospect of a permanent and durable peace. The treaty being silent on the subject of impressment, the only plain rational result was, that neither party had conceded its rights, but they were left totally unaffected by it. Mr. C. said he recollected to have heard in the British House of Commons, whilst he was in Europe, the very reverse of the doctrine advanced here on this subject. The British ministry were charged by a member of the opposition with having surrendered the right of impressment, and the same course of reasoning was employed to prove it as he understood was employed in this country to prove our acquiescence in that practice. The argument was this; the war was made on the professed ground of resistance to the practice of impressment: The peace having been made without a recognition of the right by America, the treaty being silent on the subject, the inference was, that the British authorities had surrendered the right; that they had failed to secure it, and, having done so, had in effect yielded it. The member of the opposition in England was just as wrong as any member of this house would be, who should contend that the right of impressment is surrendered to the British government. The fact was, Mr. C. said, neither party had surrendered its rights; things remain as tho' the war had never been made—both parties are in possession of all the rights they had anterior to the war. Let it might be deduced that his sen-

timents on the subject of impressment had a change, he took the opportunity to say, although he desired to preserve peace between Great Britain and the United States, and to maintain between them that good understanding calculated to promote the interest of each, yet, whenever Great Britain should give satisfactory evidence of her designs to apply her doctrine of impressment as heretofore, he was, for one, ready to take up arms to oppose her. The fact was, that the two nations had been placed in a state of hostility as to a practice growing out of the war in Europe. The war ceasing between G. Britain and the rest of Europe, left England and America engaged in a contest on an aggression which had also practically ceased. The question had then presented itself, whether the United States should be kept in war, or gain an abandonment of what had become a mere abstract principle; or looking at the results, and relying on the good sense and sound discretion of both countries, we should not recommend the termination of the war. When no practical evil could result from the suspension of hostilities, and there was no more than a possibility of the removal of the practice of impressment, as one of the mission consented, with sincere pleasure that the peace, satisfied that we gave up no right, sacrificed no honor, compromised no important principle. He said, then, applying the rule of the actual state of things, as that by which to judge of the peace, there was nothing in the conditions or terms of the peace that was dishonorable, nothing for reproach, nothing for regret.

Gentlemen have complained that we had lost the island in the bay of Passamaquoddy. Have they examined into that question, and do they know the grounds on which it stands? Prior to the war we occupied Moose island, the British Grand Menan. Each party claimed both islands. America, because they are within the limit of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783; and Great Britain, because, as she alleges, they were in the exception contained in the second article of that treaty as to the islands within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia. All the information which he had received concurred in representing Grand Menan, as the most valuable island. Does the treaty, in stipulating for an amicable and equitable mode of settling this controversy, yield one foot of the territory of the United States? If our title on Moose island is drawn in question, that of Great Britain to Grand Menan is equally so. If we may lose the one, she may the other. The treaty, it was true, contained a provision that the party in possession, at the time of its ratification, may hold on until the question of right is decided. The committee would observe that this stipulation, as to possession, was not limited to the moment of the signature, but looked to the period of the ratification of the treaty. The American commissioners had thought they might safely rely on the valor of Massachusetts, or the arms of the United States, to drive the invader from our soil; and had also hoped that we might obtain possession of Grand Menan. It is true they have been disappointed in the successful application of the force of that state and of that of the Union. But it is not true that we have parted with the right. It is fair to presume that G. Britain will with good faith, co-operate in carrying the stipulation into effect; and she has in fact already promptly proceeded to the appointment of commissioners under the treaty.

What have we gained by the war? Mr. C. said he had shewn we had lost nothing in rights, territory, or honor; nothing for which we ought to have contended, according to the principles of gentlemen on the other side, or according to our own. Have we gained nothing by the war? Let any man look at the degraded condition of this country before the war. The scorn of the universe, the contempt of ourselves; and tell me if we have gained nothing by the war? What is our present situation? Respectability and character abroad—security and confidence at home. If we have not obtained in the opinion of some the full measure of retribution, our character and constitution are placed on a solid basis never to be shaken. The glory acquired by our gallant tars—by our Jacksons and our Browns on the land—is that nothing? True we have had our vicissitudes—that there were humiliating events which the patriot could not review without deep regret. But the great account when it came to be balanced, thank God, would be found vastly in our favour. Is there a man, he asked, who would have obliterated from the proud pages of our history the brilliant achievements of Jackson, Brown, Scott, and the lost of heroes on land and sea, whom he would not enumerate? Is there a man who could not desire a participation in the national glory acquired by the war?—Yes, national glory, which however the expression may be condemned by some, must be cherished by every generous patriot. What do I mean by national glory? Glory such as Hull of the Constitution, Jackson, Lawrence, Perry have acquired. And are gentlemen insensible to their deeds—to the value of them in animating the country in the hour of peril hereafter? Did the battle of Thermopylae preserve Greece but once? Whilst the Mississippi continues to bear the tributes of the Iron Mountains, and the Alleghany, to her Delta and the Gulf of Mexico, the 8th of Jan. shall be remembered, and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriotism and nerve the arms of unborn freemen in driving the presumptuous invader from our country's soil! Gentlemen may boast of their insensibility to feelings inspired by the contemplation of such events. But would ask does the recollection of Bunker's hill, of Saratoga, of York town, afford them no pleasure? Every act of noble sacrifice to the country—every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause, has its beneficial influence. A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds. They constitute one common patrimony—the nation's inheritance. They awe foreign powers. They arouse and animate our own people. Do gentlemen derive no pleasure from the recent transactions in the Mediterranean? Can they regard unmoved the honorable issue of a war, in support of our national rights, declared, prosecuted and terminated by a treaty in which the enemy submitted to a cart blanche, in the short period of forty days? The days of chivalry are not gone. They have been revived in the person of Commodore Decatur, who in releasing from infidel bondage christian captives—the subjects of a foreign power, and restoring them to their country and their friends, has placed himself beside the most renowned knights of former times. I love true glory, said Mr. C.

It is this sentiment which ought to be cherished and in spite of cavils and sneers and attempts to put it down, it will finally conduct this nation to that height to which God and nature have destined it. Three wars, those who at present administer this government may say, and say with proud satisfaction, they have safely conducted us through. Two with powers which, though otherwise contemptible, have laid almost all Europe under tribute—a tribute from which we are exonerated. The third, with one of the most gigantic powers that the world ever saw. These struggles have not been without their sacrifices, nor without their lessons. They have created, or rather gradually increased the public debt. They have taught, that to preserve the character we have established, preparations for war is necessary.

The public debt exists. However contracted, the faith of the nation is pledged for its redemption. It can only be paid by providing an excess of revenue beyond expenditure, or by retrenchment. Did gentlemen contend that the result of the report were inaccurate—that the proceeds of the revenue would be greater, or the public expenses less than the estimate? On these subjects, Mr. C. said, he believed it would be presumption in him, when the defence of the report were in such able hands, (Mr. Lowndes) to attempt its vindication. Leaving the task to that gentleman, he should assume for the present its accuracy. He would lay down a general rule, from which there ought never to be a departure, without absolute necessity, that the expenses of the year ought to be met by the revenue of the year. If in time of war it were impossible to observe this rule, we ought, in time of peace, to provide for as speedily a discharge of the debt contracted in the preceding war as possible. This can only be done by an effective sinking fund, based upon an excess of revenue beyond expenditure, and a protraction of the period of peace. If in England the sinking fund had not fulfilled what was promised, it was because of a failure to provide such a revenue, & because the interest of peace in that country had been too few and too short. From the revolution to 1812, a period of 124 years, there had been 63 years of war and only 61 of peace; and there had been contracted 638,129,577l of debt, and discharged only 39,594,305l. The national debt at the peace of Utrecht amounted to 53,681,076l, and during the peace which followed, being 27 years, from 1714 to 1740, there was discharged only 7,231,303l. When the operations of our sinking fund are contrasted with those of G. Britain, they would be found to present the most gratifying result. Our public debt on the 1st day of January 1802, amounted to \$78,754,368 70 cents, and on the 1st January, 1815, we had extinguished \$33,873,463 98 cts. Thus in 13 years, one half the period of peace that followed the treaty of Utrecht, we had discharged more public debt than Great Britain did during that period. In 26 years she did not pay more than a seventh of her debt. In 13 years we paid more than a third of ours. If then a public debt, contracted in a manner, he trusted, satisfactory to the country, imposed upon us a duty to provide for its payment; if we were encouraged, by past experience, to persevere in the application of an effective sinking fund, he would again repeat that the only alternatives were the adoption of a system of taxation producing the revenue estimated by the committee of Ways and Means, or by great retrenchment of the public expenses.

In what respect can a reduction of the public expenses be effected? Gentlemen who assailed the report on this ground have, by the definite nature of the attack, great advantage on their side. Instead of contenting themselves with crying out retrenchment! retrenchment! a theme always plausible, an object always proper, when the public interest will admit of it, let them point the attention of the house to some specified subject. If they really think a reduction of the army or navy, or either of them be proper, let them lay a resolution upon the table to that effect. They had generally, it is true, singled out, in discussing this report (and he had no objection to meet them in this way, though he thought the other the fairest course,) the military establishment. Mr. C. said he was glad that the navy had fought itself into favour, and that no one appeared disposed to move its reduction or to oppose its gradual augmentation. But the "standing army" is the great object of gentlemen's apprehensions. And those who can bravely set at defiance hobgoblins, the creatures of their own fertile imaginations, are trembling for the liberties of the people endangered by a standing army of 10,000 men—Those who can courageously vote against taxes are alarmed, for the safety of the constitution and the country, at such a force scattered over our extensive territory! This could have been expected, at least in the honorable gentleman (Mr. Ross) who, if he had been storming a fort, could not have displayed more cool collected courage than he did, when he declared that he would shew to Pennsylvania, that she had one faithful representative, bold and independent enough to vote against a tax!

Mr. C. said he had happened, very incidentally the other day, and in a manner which he had supposed could not attract particular attention, to state that the general condition of the world admonished us to shape our measures with a view to the possible conflicts into which we might be drawn; and he said he did not know upon he should cease to witness the attack made upon him in consequence of that general remark, when he should cease to hear the cry of "standing army," "national glory," &c. &c. From the tenor of gentlemen's observations it would seem as if, for the first time in the history of this government, it was now proposed that a certain regular force should constitute a portion of the public defence. But from the administration of General Washington, down to this time, a regular force, a standing army (if gentlemen please) had existed, and the only question about it, at any time, had been what should be the amount. Gentlemen themselves, who most loudly decry its establishment, did not propose an entire disbandment of it; and the question, ever with them, is not whether a regular force be necessary, but whether a regular force of this or that amount be called for by the actual state of our affairs.

The question is not on any side of the house, as to the nature, but the quantum of the force. Mr. C. said he maintained the position, that, if there was the most profound peace that ever existed; if we had no fears from any quarter whatever; if all the world was in a state of the most profound and absolute repose, a regular force of ten thousand men was not too great for the purposes of this government. We knew

too much, he said, of the vicissitudes of human affairs, and the uncertainty of all our calculations, not to know that even in the most profound tranquillity, some tempest may suddenly arise, and bring us into a state requiring the exertion of military force, which cannot be created in a moment, but requires time for its collection, organization and discipline. When gentlemen talked of the force which was deemed sufficient some twenty years ago, what did they mean? That this force was not to be progressive? That the full grown man ought to wear the clothes and habits of his infancy? That the establishments maintained by this government, when its population amounted to four or five millions only, should be the standard by which our measures should be regulated in all subsequent states of the country? If gentlemen meant this, as it seemed to him they did, Mr. C. said he and they should not agree. He contended that establishments ought to be commensurate with the actual state of the country, should grow with its growth, and keep pace with its progress. Look at that map (said he, pointing to the large Map of the United States which hangs in the Hall of Representatives)—at the vast extent of that country which stretches from the Lake of the Woods, on the north west, to the Bay of Fundy in the east. Look at the vast extent of our maritime coasts, recollect we have Indians, and powerful nations contiguous on the whole frontier; and that we know not at what moment the savage enemy or Great-Britain herself may seek to make war with us. Ought the force of the country to be graduated by the scale of our exposure, or are we to be uninfluenced by the increase of our liability to war? Have we forgotten that the power of France, as a counterpoise to that of Great-Britain, is annihilated—gone; never to rise again, I believe, under the weak, unhappy and imbecile race who now sway her destinies? Any individual must, I think, come to the same conclusion with myself who takes these considerations into view, and reflects on our growth, the state of our defence, the situation of the nations of the world, and above all, of that nation with whom we are most likely to come into collision—for it is in vain to conceal it; this country must have many a hard and desperate tug with Great Britain, let the two governments be administered how and by whom they may.—That man must be blind to the indications of the future, who cannot see that we are destined to have war after war with Great Britain, until if one of the two nations be not crushed, all grounds of collision shall have ceased between us. I repeat, said Mr. C. if the condition of France were that of perfect repose, instead of that of a volcano ready to burst out again with a desolating eruption; if with Spain our differences were settled; if the dreadful war raging in South America were terminated; if the marines of all the powers of Europe were resuscitated as they stood prior to the revolution of France; if there was universal repose, and profound tranquility among all the nations of the earth, considering the actual growth of our country, in his judgment, the force of ten thousand men would not be too great for its exigencies. Do gentlemen ask if I rely on the regular force entirely for the defence of the country? I answer, it is for garrisoning and keeping in order our fortifications, for the preservation of the national arms for something like a safe depository of military science and skill, to which we may recur in time of danger, that I desire to maintain an adequate regular force. I know, that in the hour of peril, our great reliance must be on the whole physical force of the country, and that no detachment of it can be exclusively depended on. History proves that no nation, not destitute of the military art, whose people were united in its defence, ever was conquered. It is true that in countries where standing armies have been entirely relied on, the armies have been subdued and the subjugation of the nation has been the consequence of it; but no example is to be found of a united people being conquered, who possessed an adequate degree of military knowledge. Look at the Grecian republics struggling successfully against the overwhelming force of Persia; look more recently at Spain. I have great confidence in the militia, and I would go with my honourable colleague (Mr. McKee) whose views I know are honest, hand in hand, in arming, disciplining and rendering effective the militia—I am for providing the nation with every possible means of resistance. I ask my honourable colleague, after I have gone thus far with him, to go a step farther with me, and let us retain the force we now have for the purposes I have already described. I ask gentlemen who propose to reduce the army, if they have examined in detail the number and extent of the posts and garrisons on our maritime and interior frontier? If they have not gone through this progress of reasoning, how shall we arrive at the result that we can reduce the army with safety? There is not one of our forts adequately garrisoned at this moment; and there is nearly one-fourth of them that have not one solitary man. I said the other day, that I would rather vote for the augmentation than the reduction of the army. When returning to my country from its foreign service, and looking at this question, it appeared to me that the maximum was 20,000 the minimum 10,000 of the force we ought to retain. And I again say, that rather than reduce I would vote to increase the present force.

A standing army Mr. Clay said, had been deemed necessary from the commencement of the government to the present time. The question was only as to the quantum of force; and not whether it should exist. No man who regards his political reputation would place himself before the people on a proposition for its absolute disbandment. He admitted a question as to quantum might be carried so far as to rise into a question of principle. If we were to propose to retain an army of thirty or forty or fifty thousand men, then truly the question would present itself, whether our rights were not in some danger from such a standing army, whether reliance was to be placed altogether on a standing army or on that natural safe defence which, according to the habits of the country and the principles of our government, is considered the bulwark of our liberties. But between five and ten thousand men, or any number under ten thousand, it could not be a question of principle; for, unless gentlemen were afraid of spectres, it was utterly impossible that any danger could be apprehended from ten thousand men, dispersed on a frontier of many thousand miles—here twenty or thirty, there an hundred, and the largest amount at Detroit, not exceeding a thin regiment. And yet, brave gentlemen—gentlemen who are not alarmed at hobgoblins—who can intrepidly vote even against taxes, are alarmed by a force of this extent! What, he asked, was the amount of the army in the time of Mr. Jefferson, a time, the orthodoxy of which had been so ostentatiously proclaimed? It was true, when that gentleman came into power, it was with a determination to retrench as far as practicable. Under the full influence of these notions, in 1802, the bold step of wholly disbanding the army, never was thought of. The military peace establishment was then fixed at about four thousand men. But before Mr. Jefferson went out of power what was done—that is, in April 1808? In addition to the then existing peace establishment,

eight regiments, amounting to between five and six thousand men, were authorized, making a total force precisely equal to the present peace establishment. It was true that, all this force had never been actually enlisted and embodied; and that the recruiting service had been suspended, and that at the commencement of the war we had far from this number; and, Mr. C. said, we have not now actually ten thousand men, being at least two thousand deficient of that number. Mr. C. adverted to what had been said on this, and other occasions of Mr. Jefferson's not having seized the favourable moment for war which was afforded by the attack on the Chesapeake. He had always entertained the opinion, he said, that Mr. Jefferson on that occasion took the correct, manly and frank course, in saying to the British government—your officers have done this—it is an enormous aggression—do you approve the act, do you make it your cause or not? That government did not sanction the act; it disclaimed it, and promptly too—and, although they for a long time withheld the due redress, it was ultimately rendered. If Mr. Jefferson had used his power to carry the country into a war at that period, it might have been supported by public opinion during the moment of fever, but it would soon abate and the people would begin to ask, why this war had been made without understanding whether the British government avowed the conduct of its officers, &c. If the threatening aspect of our relations with England had entered into the consideration which had caused the increase of the army at that time, Mr. C. said, there were considerations equally strong at this time, with our augmented population for retaining our present force. If, however, there were no threatnings from any quarter, if the relative force of European nations, and the general balance of power existing before the French revolution were restored; if South America had not made the attempt, in which he trusted in God she would succeed, to achieve her independence; if our affairs with Spain were settled, he would repeat, that ten thousand men would not be too great a force for the necessities of the country, and with a view to future emergencies.

He had taken the liberty the other day to make some observations which he might now repeat, as furnishing auxiliary considerations for adopting a course of prudence and precaution. He had then said, that our affairs with Spain were not settled, &c. that the Spanish minister was reported to have made some inadmissible demands of our government. The fact turned out Mr. C. said, as he had presented it. It appeared that what was then rumour was now fact; and Spain had taken the ground not only that there must be a discussion of our title to that part of Louisiana formerly called West Florida (which it might be doubted whether it ought to take place) but had required that we must surrender the territory first and discuss the right to it afterwards. Besides this unsettled state of our relations with Spain, he said, there were other rumours—and he wished to God we had the same means of ascertaining their correctness, as we had found of ascertaining the truth of the rumour just noticed—it was rumoured that the Spanish province of Florida had been ceded with all her pretensions, to Great Britain. Would gentlemen tell him, then, that this was a time when any statesman would pursue the hazardous policy of disarming entirely—of quietly snoring our pipes by our firesides regardless of impending danger? It might be a palatable doctrine to some, but he was persuaded was condemned by the rules of conduct in private life, by those maxims of sound precaution by which individuals would regulate their private affairs. Mr. C. said, he did not here mean to take up the question in relation to South America. Still it was impossible not to see that, in the progress of things, we might be called on to decide the question whether we would or would not lend them our aid. This opinion, he boldly declared—and he entertained it, not in any pursuit of vain glory, but from a deliberate conviction of its being conformable to the best interests of the country—that, having a proper understanding with foreign powers—that understanding which prudence and a just precaution recommended—it would undoubtedly be good policy to take part with the patriots of South America. He believed it could be shown that, on the strictest principles of public law, we have a right to take part with them, that it is our interest to take part with them, and that our interposition in their favour would be effectual. But he confessed, with infinite regret, that he saw a supineness on this interesting subject throughout our country, which left him almost without hope, that what he believed the correct policy of the country would be pursued. He considered the release of any part of America from the dominions of the old world, as adding to the general security of the new.—He could not contemplate the exertions of the people of South America, without wishing that they might triumph and nobly triumph. He believed the cause of humanity would be promoted by the interposition of any foreign power which should terminate the contest between the friends and enemies of independence in that quarter, for a more bloody and cruel war never had been carried on since the days of Adam, than that which is now raging in South America—in which not the least regard is paid to the laws of war, to the rights of capitulation, to the rights of prisoners, nor even to the rights of kindred. I do not, said Mr. C. offer these views expecting to influence the opinions of others: they are opinions of my own. But, on the question of general policy, whether or not we shall interfere in the war in South America, it may turn out that, whether we will or will not choose to interfere in their behalf, we shall be drawn into the contest in the course of its progress. Among other demands by the minister of Spain, is the exclusion of the flag of Buenos Ayres and other parts of South America from our ports. Our government has taken a ground on this subject, of which I think no gentleman can disapprove—that all parties shall be admitted and hospitably treated in our ports provided they conform to our laws whilst amongst us. What course Spain may take upon this subject, it was impossible now to say. Although I would not urge this as an argument for increasing our force, said Mr. C. I would place it among those considerations which ought to have weight with every enlightened mind in determining upon the propriety of its reduction. It is asserted that Great Britain has strengthened and is strengthening herself in the provinces adjoining us. Is this a moment when in prudence we ought to disarm? No, sir. Preserve your existing force. It would be extreme indiscretion to lessen it.

Mr. C. here made some observations to show that a reduction of the army to from four to five thousand men, as had been suggested, would not occasion such a diminution of expenses as to authorize the rejection of the report, or any essential alteration in the amount of revenue, which the system proposes to raise from internal taxes, and his colleague (Mr. McKee) appeared equally hostile to all of them. Having, however, shown that we cannot in safety reduce the army, Mr. C. would leave the details of the report in the able hands of the honourable chairman, (Mr. Lowndes) who, he had no doubt, could demonstrate, that with all the retrenchments which had been recommended, the government would be bankrupt in less than three years, if most of these taxes were not con-

tinued. He would now hasten to that conclusion, at which the committee could not regret more than he did, that he had not long since arrived.

As to the attitude in which this country should be placed, the duty of Congress could not be mistaken. My policy is to preserve the present force, naval and military, to provide for the augmentation of the navy; and if the danger of war should increase, to increase the army also. Arm the militia, and give it the most effective character of which it is susceptible. Provide in the most ample manner, and place in proper depots, all the munitions and instruments of war. Fortify and strengthen the weak and vulnerable points indicated by experience. Construct military roads and canals—particularly from the Mouth of the Ohio, to the Mouth of Erie; from the Scioto to the Bay of Sandwich; from the Hudson to Ontario; that the facilities of transportation may exist of the men and means of the country to points where they may be wanted. I would employ on this object a part of the army; which should also be employed on our line of frontier, territory, and maritime, in strengthening the works of defence. I would provide steam batteries for the Mississippi for the Gulf and the Chesapeake, and for any part of the north or east where they might be beneficially employed. In short, said Mr. C. I would act, seriously, effectively, and on the principle that in peace we ought to prepare for war; for I repeat, again and again, that in spite of all the prodigies exerted by the government, and the forbearance of others, the hour of trial will come. These halcyon days of peace, this calm will yield to the storm of war, and when that comes I am far from being prepared to breast it. Has not the government been reproached for the want of preparation at the commencement of the late war? And yet the same gentlemen who after these reproaches, instead of taking counsel from experience, would leave the country in an unprepared condition.

He would as earnestly commence the great work, too long delayed, of internal improvement. He desired to see a chain of turnpike roads and canals from Passamaquoddy to New Orleans; and other similar roads intersecting the mountains, to facilitate intercourse between all parts of the country, and to bind and connect us together. He would also effectually protect our manufactures. We had given at least an implied pledge to do so by the course of administration. He would afford them protection, not so much for the sake of the manufacturers the selves, as for the general interest. We should thus have our wants supplied, when foreign resources are cut off; and we should also lay the basis of a system of taxation, to be resorted to when the revenue from imports is stopped by war. Such, Mr. Chairman, is a rapid sketch of the policy which it seems to me it becomes us to pursue. It is for you to decide, whether we shall draw wisdom from the past, or neglecting the lessons of recent experience, we shall go on headlong without foresight, meriting and receiving the reproaches of the community. I trust, sir, notwithstanding the unpromising appearances sometimes presenting themselves, during the present session, we shall yet do our duty. I appeal to the friends around me—with whom I have been associated for years in public life—who, nobly, manfully vindicated the national character by a war, waged by a young people, unskilled in arms, single handed, against a veteran power; a war which the nation has emerged from, covered with laurels; let us now do something to ameliorate the internal condition of the country; let us shew that objects of domestic no less than those of foreign policy receive our attention; let us fulfil the just expectations of the people, whose eyes are anxiously directed towards this session of Congress; let us, by a liberal and enlightened policy, entitle ourselves, upon our return home, to that best of all rewards, the grateful exclamation, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

AN ACT

For founding and establishing a Public Hospital in Fayette County.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, that in the county of Fayette there is a charitable disposition in the inhabitants thereof, to contribute largely towards erecting a suitable building at their own expense, for the accommodation of lunatics and other distempered and sick poor, of said county, wherein they might be properly subsided and afforded sufficient accommodation in attendance, lodging, diet, medicines and regular advice necessary for their comfort and restoration; and it is deemed proper to the completion of so beneficent an institution, that such contributors should be incorporated with proper powers and privileges for carrying on completing the same; therefore, for the encouragement of so useful and charitable a design,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for the persons subscribing towards founding an Hospital in the county of Fayette, for the reception and relief of lunatics, and other sick and distempered poor persons or as many of them as may think fit to meet on the first day of March next, or so soon as their subscription shall have amounted to four thousand dollars, and elect five fit and suitable persons from their own number, who shall be authorized to purchase within the jurisdiction of the trustees of the town of Lexington, or contiguous thereto, a lot or piece of ground on which to erect a building aforesaid, not to exceed ten acres, and to contract for the building of the same. And it shall be lawful for the original and those who may hereafter become contributors, or as many of them as may think fit to meet on the first Monday in March, yearly, at the Hospital, then and there to elect by ballot twelve fit persons from their own number to be managers of said Hospital; one other person to be treasurer of the same, and a clerk until the next election; and farther to make such laws, rules and regulations for the well governing, ordering and regulating the said Hospital, and for the regulation of the future elections of managers, treasurer and other necessary officers thereof, as may to them, or a major part of them, appear to be good, useful and necessary, as well as to determine the number, trust and authority of their managers, and generally for the well ordering all things concerning the government, estate, goods, lands, revenue, and all the business and affairs of the said Hospital: Provided they be not repugnant to the laws of the state nor of the United States; and the said contributors shall be, and are hereby made a body corporate in law to all intent and purposes, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead or be impleaded by the name of "the contributors to the Fayette Hospital" in all courts of judicature in this commonwealth; and by that name may and shall receive and take any lands, tenements and hereditaments of the gift, alienation, bequest and devise of any person or persons whomsoever, and of any goods or chattels whatsoever. And the said contributors are hereby empowered to have and use one

common seal in their affairs, and the same at their pleasure to change and alter: Provided, that in case of any devise, gift or donation of any lands or tenements as aforesaid, the contributors of the Fayette Hospital shall dispose of the same at public or private sale as to them may seem most conducive to the interest of the said Hospital, within five years from the time of donation, and invest the proceeds of the sales of said land in bank stock in any bank within this commonwealth for the benefit of said Hospital. And, provided moreover that if the lands so devised, granted or conveyed shall not be sold as above directed, within the term of five years as aforesaid, the said devise, gift or donation, shall be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And provided also, that whenever the annual proceeds of the bank stock so purchased as aforesaid, shall amount to ten thousand dollars, the said contributors to the Fayette Hospital shall be and remain incapable of receiving or holding any gift, grant or devise, in any manner whatever: Provided nevertheless, that the said corporation may hold fifty acres of any land which may be acquired in the manner aforesaid for the use of said Hospital.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That no general meeting of the contributors nor any person acting under them, shall employ any money or other estate expressly given or added to the capital stock after the finishing of their building of said Hospital, in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent, towards the cure, treatment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall from time to time be placed under their care, either within or without said Hospital.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the accounts of the disbursements of said Hospital as well as of the rent, product and interest of any real or personal estate, or sums of money charitably given to the use of the said Hospital, together with a list of such donations shall be fairly drawn out and annually published in some of the newspapers published in Lexington. And the managers of said Hospital shall at all times when required, submit the books, accounts, affairs, and economy thereof, to the inspection and free examination of such visitors, as may from time to time be appointed by the general assembly of this commonwealth: Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if at any time hereafter, there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and choose managers as aforesaid, then and in that case said Hospital and the estate and affairs thereof, shall be in the management and under the direction of the general assembly of this commonwealth.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the power of the county court of Fayette county, shall, in relation to the poor of said county, be and remain as heretofore in all respects: Provided, however, that the legislature reserve to itself the right always to regulate or totally repeal this act.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 15 1816.

A true copy from the engrossed bill.

Teste,
M. D. HARDIN, Sec.

FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the contributors for the founding of a Public Hospital in the county of Fayette, holden in the Clerk's Office of said county, on the 1st day of March, 1816, Andrew McCalla being appointed chairman, and Thomas January, clerk, present—the following persons were elected agreeably with the provision of the above law, incorporating said hospital, for the purpose of purchasing, or of receiving by donation, ten acres of land with in the jurisdiction of the trustees of the town of Lexington, or contiguous thereto, as a site, on which to erect said building, to contract for its erection—and to do such other act or acts as may be contemplated by the law aforesaid, viz.

ANDREW MCALLA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STERLING ALLEN,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

In consequence of the above appointment, proposals will be received by either of the above named persons for 10 acres of ground as a site for the Fayette Hospital.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
When announcing to you our appointment as a committee, to procure by purchase or donation, a site on which to erect a Hospital, we conceive it to be our duty, also, to apprise you of the views and objects of those gentlemen, who originally associated to found it, and to invite your assistance and co-operation, that we may be enabled to carry them speedily into execution. This we shall attempt to do in as few words as possible.

It had long been observed and lamented by the associates, that notwithstanding our laws seemed to contain provisions for the relief of the poor, disabled, and infirm members of society; yet, in practice, they by no means accomplished the objects for which they were enacted. Many are the individuals who suffer under afflictions, arising from disease and casualty, without the aid of medicine or surgery, who with the assistance of that skill and care which a public hospital would afford—might become useful to themselves, to their families and to society: and many there are, and will be, sinking fast to the grave in want, pain and misery, the evening of whose lives, could be made, comparatively speaking, easy and comfortable: whilst lunatics, who stand equally in need of the support and pity of society, who have no rich relatives to take care of them, or possess no estate themselves, are suffered to roam at large through the country, without the prospect of cure, and in many instances, so as to endanger the lives of other members of society. The best remedy for these evils, was supposed to be the erection of a Hospital. Could an establishment be made, on a plan sufficiently extensive to collect and support all the infirm of the state, whether lunatics or not, who were unable to support themselves into one Hospital, it was remarked by physicians, that the chances of cure would be increased, not more from the care which would be taken of their persons, and the minute and constant attention which would be paid to the symptoms of their diseases, than to the superior skill which the physicians and surgeons attending, would acquire, in treating them. And it can be no unimportant recommendation to the proposed Hospital, that society itself would be made more secure against the wild and desperate actions of lunatics, if provision was made to confine them within its walls. It was but yesterday, that one of the best and most amiable men of the nation, was slain by a lunatic; and as no effectual provision exists in the laws to restrain them, there is no man who is secure against the same fate—nor can it be said that society has done its

* Dr. Ramsey of Charleston, the historian of the revolution, and the biographer of Washington.

duty, until some further provision is made on this subject.

Objects of casual bounty in a country like ours, all must confess, are a bitter reproach to the mass of the people who inhabit it.—Have we not seen every where, the aged, the houseless, and the decrepid, begging from door to door, the precarious morsel which the wants of nature demanded! Have we not beheld the disabled victim of poverty, even whilst torturing on the margin of the tomb, doomed by the deficiency of our laws to subsist upon cold and uncertain charity! How often has the aged veteran been forced to bow his blanched locks, in supplication for a pittance out of that fund, for which he had fought and bled—for which his frame had been enfeebled and his constitution wrecked!

People of Kentucky!—Have we been behind any one of our fellow citizens of the Union in zeal, in patriotism, and national devotion? If not—then let us not be behind them in humanity—let us both emulate and rival them in those beneficent institutions, which afford a home to the afflicted and an asylum to the destitute. Let us rear an edifice on the noblest feelings of the human heart, which shall be the receptacle of those who by disease, misfortune or devotion to their country, now are, or may hereafter be, reduced to a state of miserable and abject dependence.

Believing that these views and feelings are entertained by the People of Kentucky, we conceive ourselves to be authorized to call upon all of them to aid us by their contribution to support an institution, so eminently calculated to exalt the character of our state, an institution, that is not merely intended to benefit our immediate neighbourhood, but the unfortunate every where who may stand in need of a charitable asylum—and an institution, in fine, through which the money of the charitable may be more usefully and economically expended, than an object of casual bounty.

ANDREW MCALLA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STERLING ALLEN,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

Printers of Newspapers who feel a friendly interest in the prosperity of the above institution, are requested to give it publicity.

LA PEROUSE.

A late French paper contains an interesting account of the fate of the unfortunate La Perouse, recently obtained from Dagelet, the astronomer, who accompanied the expedition, and who was in the course of the last year taken from a rock at the eastward of the Philippine islands.

La Perouse was born in France in 1741. He distinguished himself by many years services in the Indian seas, in the early part of his life. During the American war, he served under Des-tang, and distinguished himself at the taking of Grenada. After the peace of 1783, he was selected by Louis XVI. to command the Astrolabe and the Boussole, on a voyage of discovery. He began his voyage by following the track of Capt. Cook, visited the North West Coast, advanced to Bechoing's Straights, thence down the eastern coast of Asia, along Japan, and in Feb. 1789, visited Botany Bay. A narrative of his voyage thus far has been published. From the time of his leaving Botany, nothing has been heard of him till the present discovery. In the year 1791, the French national assembly sent two ships in search of him, but after exploring the seas which he was supposed to have visited, they returned without the least intelligence of his fate.

It appears that one of Perouse's two vessels after leaving Botany Bay, in 1789, struck upon a chain of rocks, and was lost, crew saved by Perouse's vessel—they afterwards discovered an island in the S. E. of New Zealand, and anchored in the bay; when the vessel accidentally caught fire and was consumed; that the natives during the first twenty-one years were amicably disposed; but Perouse, tired of waiting for relief, and anxious to return home, ordered trees to be felled, for timber to build a vessel; the natives considered this an act of hostility; war commenced; and finally Perouse, and all who were with him, were massacred, except Dagelet, and 17 others, who escaped, after great perils, in birch canoes, to the place where he was found, and where he had resided two years; those who escaped with him had all died; and Dagelet himself died a few days after he was taken from off the rock. His journal of events was preserved and deposited at Macao, whence the account is received.—*Aurora.*

SILVER MINE.

DOWNINGTON, (Penn.) March 12.

It is reported that a Silver mine has been lately discovered on the land of Simon Meredith, in Pughtown, Coventry township, in this county, that yields one ounce of pure silver to a pound of ore—that it is readily obtained & appears to be inexhaustible. We have the account from two respectable men in the neighborhood of the ore.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the farm of Ezekiel Haydon, of Jessamine county, Ky. on the night of the 29th March, 1816, a large BRIGHT BAY MARE, about 7 years old, about 15 or 16 hands high, shod all round, has a scar on one of her thighs occasioned by a snag or gore—has the appearance of an old nag by the number of grey hairs in her forehead. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to Joseph Pulliam, of Lexington, or to John Hann in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky. and all reasonable charges paid by
THOMAS STEWART.
March 28. 1816.

FOR RENT,

That large and commodious Stable and Carriage House, situate on Upper street. The stable will contain from 20 to 30 horses, and has a large yard attached to it. The carriage House is convenient, and the whole well finished and in good repair.—For terms, apply to
ROBT. MEGOWAN.
April 8th. 15

Jersey County, R. February 29. 1895

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,
Have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
[Purchased principally for Cash.]
Which they are now opening in the white house, corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in the Western country. They have on hand and will keep a constant supply of
Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—
Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,
Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing Company. Also an assortment of **PITTSBURGH NAILS**, which they will sell at wholesale, or by retail at the wholesale price.
They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair price, or a reduced price in Cash.

A Valuable Farm,
Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the lower Bourbon and Cynthia roads, within nine miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres enclosed, with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too tedious to mention.
10-tf Lexington, March 1, 1816.

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tierses, } Best Green COPPERAS
20 half Tierses,
50 Barrels and
100 Kegs,
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality
Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
December 25th, 1815 52
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Savannah, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Apothecary and Druggist,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of
Fresh Drugs and Medicines;
Also, a large supply of
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.
Aloes Sact
Antimony
Aniseed
Borax refined
Brimstone
Burgundy Pitch
Cantharides
Cochineal
Cream Tartar
Cloves
Cinnamon
Mace
Nutmegs
12 dozen Castor Oil
Gum Camphor
Arabic
Gum Tragacanth
Myrrh
Guaiac
Copal
Shal Lac
Pow'd. Peruvian Bark
Rheubarb
Jalap
Ipecacuanha, &c.
Sal Ammoniac
Fol Senna
Manna Flake
Camomile Flowers
Orange Peel
Gentian Root, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES,
By the gross or dozen
Anderson's Pills
Lee's N. L. B. Pills
Hooper's Pills
Batem's Drops
British Oil
Turbinol's Balsom
Itch Ointment
Anatto
Allum
Red Wood
Log Wood
Fustic
Aquafortis
DYE STUFFS.
Aquafortis by the carboy or pound
Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound
Madder, &c.
PAINTS, &c.
Spanish Brown
Whiteing
White Lead
Drop Lake
Cromic Yellow
Dutch Pink
Pat Yellow
Lined Oil
Spts Turpentine
Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 61-12m.

Downing & Grant,
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Mace,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Black Pepper,
Cayenne do
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Mustard,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder,
Coppers,
Brimstone,
WINE,
BRANDY,
Hushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.
Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tf

Jessamine County, to wit:
Taken up by William McConnell, living near the court house, a Bay Mare, both hind feet white, about half to the pastern joint, the right fore foot mix with white hairs, about four years old, and about fourteen on an half hands high, appraised to \$18—January 29, 1816. 12-p
JOHN METCALF, J. P.
December 16, 1815—A copy—attest,
JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. j. c.

Sheriff's' Blanks,
For Sale at this Office.

Thomas Deye Owings,
Has removed his
IRON AND CASTINGS STORE
To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
Lexington, 8th Feb.

Just Received,
AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Elegant Fancy Goods,
Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.
LANE & TAYLOR.
Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-tf
N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call.

Robert A. Gatewood,
Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of
Merchandise,
In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.
January 18, 1816.

Nails and Brads.
The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had warranted Axes, of a superior quality.
The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Dec. 29. 1-tf

John Norton,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his house immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, where he will keep a constant supply of MEDICINES, wholesale and retail.
Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he requests all those in arrearsages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward.—2 tf

To the Public.
MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.
January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.
A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—and with this view I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in these saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.
I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.
J. BRYAN

FOR SALE, THE PLANTATION
Whereon the subscriber now resides, CONTAINING
Two hundred & twenty Acres.
SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meredith's military survey. The land is now to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on leant logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,
THOMAS PEEBLES.
Nov. 8. 45-tf

Fayette County, set.
Taken up by James Faulkner, living on Jessamine creek, a Sorrel Horse, with a star and snip in his face, both hind feet white, one of them up to the pastern joint, the right fore foot mix with white hairs, about four years old, and about fourteen on an half hands high, appraised to \$25—January 29, 1816. 12-p
JOHN METCALF.

Robert S. Russell, J. P.
Taken up by George Hamilton, living in Fayette county on North Elkhorn, one Brown Mare, three years old last spring, 13 hands high, a star and snip, both hind feet white, appraised to \$18—before me this 9th day of December, 1815.
11

OLD IRON-SIDES TAVERN.

Ehjah Noble
Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. William T. Banton and Mr. Prentiss, as Boarding House, which he has connected together, and where he proposes
To Entertain Travellers.
And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and
Private Parties,
Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.
His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BALEGENT, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable.
Lexington, January 22, 1816

H. Beard & A. Campbell
Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of
Merchandise,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND
HARD WARES,
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6—

Bartlet & Cox,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.
48— New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

To Rent,
The Upper Story and Kitchen of a House near the Public Square—Inquire of
THE PRINTER.
January 22. 4—

For Sale,
Any Quantity of SALT,
Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Mount Sterling.
WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.
Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

Allen & Grant,
Commission Merchants, Pittsburg,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & G. Anshutz. From the superior convenience of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburg, May 6.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
150 Hh'ds of Tobacco,
To be delivered early in the season.
LEWIS SANDERS.
October 9, 1815. 41-tf

Doctor Joseph Boswell,
HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near his factory of Morrison, Hoswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.
39tf September 23d, 1815.

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Brass Foundry.
The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Copelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favours he hopes to merit a continuance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—tf

Wool Carding.
THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Wool Carding.
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Notice.
THERE will be wanted during the Winter and spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a-half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of
Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c.
for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state.
LEWIS SANDERS.
Sanders, 12th January, 1816. 3-tf
N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.
L. S.

Negroes Wanted.
WANTED TO PURCHASE TEN PRIME NEGRO MEN from 16 to 30 years old—None of bad character will answer. Enquire of
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
March 10, 1816. 10—

WHEAT.
THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.
JOHN SCOTT, JR. & CO.
6th November, 1815. 45-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-4

Hatters, look here!
The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raceon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
P. & W. BAIN.
26

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.
THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.
Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.
JAMES PRENTISS.
THOS. G. PRENTISS.
August 14. 53

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Bank Notes.
Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf

ENGRAVING.
Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.
JOHN C. NUTTMAN.
December 4. 49

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.
WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler; also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.
Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woollen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
THE Lexington Manufactory Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

Parker & Graves,
Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens, Glass & China Wares;
which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.
September 7, 1815.—37

Cellar to Rent.
The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church. Apply to
JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery

Poplar Trees.
From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Poplars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at Captain John Fowler's Forest Garden, on very moderate terms. Those who are disposed to ornament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the town streets, may be supplied if they make an early application.
Feb 14. 8

Doctor Briggs,
[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamsack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.
49-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.
The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf

Wanted to Rent,
A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to
JOSEPH TOWLER.
Lexington, December 1. 49

Dissolution of Partnership.
CORNELIUS & JOHN COYLE.
Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late concern will be conducted in future by Cornelius Coyle, who is alone authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from the said firm.
C. COYLE,
J. COYLE.
January 17, 1816.

Cornelius Coyle,
Will still continue to keep at his store at the corner of Main and Upper Street, a choice and superior assortment of
FRESH GOODS,
very recently imported, and in point of quality surpassed by none in the state, which will be sold by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.—He has on hand, together with others too tedious to mention, the following articles—
CONSISTING OF
Superfine and second Cloth
do do Cassimeres
Kersey, Moleskin, and plain Coatings
Plains and Bookings
Rose, Point and Duffel Blankets
Assorted Flannels
Stockinets and Bedford Cords
Cords and Velveteens
Black and coloured Bumbazets
Towlenets and Swansdown
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Silk do do
Colour'd and white Marseilles
6 4, 4 4 and 9 3 light and dark Gingham.
Colour'd Cambricks
6 4 and 4 4 Jaconet and Dimity Cambricks
6 4 and 4 4 Leno and British Book Muslin
6 4 and 4 4 super Book Muslin
4 4 Mull do do
6 4 and 4 4 super fig'd and Japan do
4 4 and 7 8 Shirting Cambricks
Irish Linen and Table Diaper
Coarse and super Calicoes
Furniture do
Dimities
Canton Crapes
Levantine, Florences and Florentine
Satins and Virginias
Long and short Kid Gloves
Beaver do
Silk Shawls and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs
Cotton do and Madras do
Merino Shawls
5 4 and 6 4 Levantine Silk Shawls
Madera Wine
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Spirits
A general assortment of Groceries
China and Queens' Ware
Ironmongery, &c. &c.
January 27, 1816. 5—

Wm. Robinson & Co.
Have just received a small Consignment from a Pittsburgh Manufacturer, consisting of
Sickles, Wheel-Irons, Augers, and Brads by the 1000,
Which they offer for sale at reduced prices.
5-t January 29, 1816

Last Notice.
THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
October 3d, 1815. 41—

David Todd,
HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.
54 August 17

Stills for Sale.
The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish
Stills and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual.—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 71—

